(XXXVth YEAR.) THE (No. 1701.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1779.

From the ANTIGUA MERCURY, *July* 3, 1779.

ARTICLES *of* CAPITULATION *between le chevalier de* FORLONG DU RUMAIN, *lieutenant of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, commander in chief of the French troops, and his excellency* VALENTINE MORRIS, *Eſquire, captain general and governor in chief, in and over his majeſty's iſland of* St. Vincent, *and its dependencies, chancellor, ordinary, and vice-admiral of the ſame, &c. &c.*

ARTICLE I.

GOVERNOR MORRIS demands in the firſt place, that the officer and drummer ſent by him yeſterday to the commander of the French troops be reſtored to him; the detaining theſe when ſent as a flag of truce, and then continuing to march on, appearing to him to have been a great infringement of the laws of war. *Granted.*

ART. II. The governor and ſtaff officers, officers of the troops and ſoldiers, to march out with their colours flying, drums beating, ten rounds a-piece, with two braſs field pieces, arms, baggage, and all the honours of war. *Granted.*

ART. III. The regular troops, officers, ſoldiers, and artillery men, to be carried to the iſland of Antigua in good veſſels ſufficiently victualled at the expence of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and there to be at liberty to do duty, the governor engaging an equal number of equal quality of French priſoners to be exchanged in their room.

The ſame for one officer of engineers and an aſſiſtant engineer.

The troops ſhall be exchanged at Antigua for an equal number of French priſoners.

ART. IV. The officers and others ſhall have liberty to carry their wives and families, and domeſtic ſlaves, to the Engliſh iſlands by the ſhorteſt rout, and that they ſhall be furniſhed with good veſſels and proviſions for their paſſage. *Granted.*

ART. V. The inhabitants of the iſland ſhall march out of their poſts with the honours of war, their baggage, arms and colours, drums beating and lighted matches.

The inhabitants ſhall go freely to their homes.

ART. VI. The inhabitants of the iſland ſhall continue to enjoy their civil government, their laws, uſages, and ordinances; juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered by the ſame perſons that are now in office, and the interior police of the iſland ſhall be ſettled between his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's governor and the inhabitants; and in caſe the iſland be ceded to the king of France at the peace, the inhabitants ſhall be at liberty, either to preſerve their political government, or to accept that which is eſtabliſhed in Martinico and the French iſlands. *Granted.*

ART. VII. The inhabitants, both ſecular and clergy, ſhall be maintained in the poſſeſſion of their real and perſonal eſtates and property of what nature ſoever, as well as in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges, honours and immunities, and the free negroes and mulattoes in their freedom. *Granted.*

ART. VIII. That they ſhall pay no other duty to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty than they paid to his Britannic Majeſty, without any other tax or impoſt; the expence of the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſalaries of miniſters, and other ordinary charges, ſhall be paid out of the revenues of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in like manner as under the government of his Britannic Majeſty. *Granted, if it was granted at Dominica.*

ART. IX. That the ſlaves, baggage, veſſels, merchandize, and every thing elſe taken ſince the landing of the French troops, and during the attack of the iſland, ſhall be reſtored. *Granted as far as it poſſibly can be effected.*

ART. X. The abſent inhabitants and thoſe in the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty, ſhall be maintained in the enjoyment and poſſeſſion of their eſtates and effects, which ſhall be managed by their attornies. *Granted.*

ART. XI. The inhabitants ſhall not be compelled to furniſh quarters or any thing elſe for the troops or ſlaves to work on the fortifications. *This article cannot be granted.*

ART. XII. The ſhips, veſſels, and droghers, belonging to the inhabitants of this iſland, ſhall remain their property. *Granted.*

ART. XIII. The widows and other inhabitants, who from ſickneſs or other obſtacles cannot ſign the capitulation, ſhall have a limited time to agree to it. *Granted.*

ART. XIV. The inhabitants and merchants of the iſland comprehended in the preſent capitulation, ſhall enjoy all the privileges of trade, on the ſame terms as are granted to the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, throughout the extent of his dominions. *Granted.*

ART. XV. The inhabitants ſhall obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, and not be enforced to take up arms againſt his Britannic Majeſty or any other power. *Granted.*

ART. XVI. The inhabitants ſhall enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion, and the miniſters their curacies. *Granted.*

ART. XVII. All the priſoners taken, or perſons detained, ſince the landing of the French troops, ſhall be reciprocally reſtored. *Granted.*

ART. XVIII. Merchants of the iſland may receive ſhips to their addreſs without being confiscated, diſpoſe of their merchandize and carry on trade, and the port ſhall be entirely free on paying the ſame duties as in the French iſlands. *Agreed, provided they wear French colours after they arrive.*

ART. XIX. The inhabitants ſhall keep their arms. *Rejected.*

ART. XX. No perſons but thoſe now reſident on the iſland, or at preſent proprietors of lands and houſes, ſhall hold any houſe or lands by purchaſe, or otherwiſe, until the peace; but at the peace, if this iſland be ceded to the king of France, the inhabitants who decline being under the French government may then be at liberty to ſell their eſtates, both real and perſonal, to whom they pleaſe, and to retire where they ſhall think proper, for which purpoſe a reaſonable time be allowed them. *Granted.*

ART. XXI. The inhabitants of the iſland may ſend their children to be educated in England, as well as to ſend them back, and to make remittances for their maintainance while in England. *Granted.*

ART. XXII. The inhabitants ſhall be at liberty to ſell their eſtates and effects to whom they think fit. *Granted.*

ART. XXIII. That the court of chancery ſhall be held by the members of the council, and the proceedings be the ſame as are now uſed in Antigua, except that all writs and other proceſs ſhall be granted by the preſident of the council, and the great ſeal now uſed in this iſland ſhall be given unto and remain in his cuſtody for the purpoſe of ſealing all writs, proceſs, and decrees, iſſuing out of and made by the ſaid court. *Granted if it was granted at Dominica.*

ART. XXIV. That the wives of ſuch officers and others as are not in the iſland, may retire with their effects, and the number of domeſtics according to their rank. *Granted.*

ART. XXV. There ſhall be delivered to the general of the French troops, all the artillery and ſtores in the colony of St. Vincent, belonging to the king of England, all the batteries on the coaſt and the reſpective poſts, as well in the Caraib country as elſewhere in the iſland, ſhall be ſurrendered in the ſame ſtate they were in when the iſland was attacked, ſuch injury as they may have received in any attack excepted; all the arms belonging to the king of England's troops ſhall be delivered in like condition, excepting thoſe of the officers of the troops and militia, no powder ſhall be ſecreted or carried out of the magazines, which ſhall be delivered by the governor. *Granted.*

ART. XXVI. None of the Indians or Caraibs ſhall on any account be permitted to garriſon or be quartered in any of the forts, poſts, towns, or houſes in the iſland, and the inhabitants demand and expect the protection of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's commander, to preſerve their perſons and property inviolate, as long as they faithfully obſerve the preſent articles of capitulation. *Granted with the exception in the reference.*

ART. XXVII. All negroes now abſent or run-away ſhall when taken and brought in, be delivered up to their proprietors, and if any ſuch are harboured by the Indians, Caraibs, or free negroes, they ſhall thereupon be reſtored. *Granted.*

ART. XXVIII. Whatever depredations the Caraibs have committed during, or ſince the attack of the iſland; they be compelled to inſtantly reſiſt therefrom, and be made to releaſe and give up their ſlaves and effects which they have taken, and to be fully reſtrained from hereafter committing the leaſt diſorder on the perſons and effects of the inhabitants. *As much juſtice as poſſible ſhall be rendered.*

ART. XXIX. All the Caraibs now under arms, and who have joined the French troops, to be immediately diſarmed, diſmiſſed and ordered to their reſpective homes; and all others now in arms to be diſarmed and alſo compelled to retire to their reſpective homes, and remain in their own diſtrict. *Granted with the exceptions in the reference.*

ART. XXX. A ſafeguard to be granted for all the papers at the government houſe, and theſe not to be liable to any inſpection, and governor Morris to be at liberty either to keep theſe there or to remove them. *Granted.*

ART. XXXI. The like to be granted for all papers and records in the reſpective offices of the cuſtoms, the marſhal, ſecretary and regiſter, receiver-general, treaſurer, and commiſſary, and of all public records and papers, to be left in the cuſtody of their reſpective officers and not to be inſpected. *Granted.*

ART. XXXII. Permiſſion to ſend either to England or to ſome of his majeſty's admirals or governors, advice, to be forwarded to his Britannic majeſty of the preſent event. *Whenever the governor thinks proper.*

ART. XXXIII. Governor Morris to remain in the iſland ſome time, in order to ſettle his own private affairs; as alſo any of the king's officers, if required. *Granted.*

Demanded by the French general.

ART. XXXIV. The inhabitants ſhall not be obliged to pay any debts due to Engliſh perſons not reſiding in this iſland, and who are not capitulants thereof, until the end of the war.

ART. XXXV. All veſſels taken after the capitulation will be reſtored. *Granted with the exceptions in the reference.*

ART. XXXVI. The colony ſhall be obliged to advance a ſum of money to pay the troops, which will be diſcounted from the revenue.

We the commander in chief of the French troops, legally authoriſed in the king's name by the count d'Eſtaing, and Valentine Morris, Eſq; governor in chief of the iſland of St. Vincent, have agreed to and ſigned three copies of the above thirty-ſix articles.

Le chevalier de Forlong du Rumain.
Valentine Morris.

Par ordre, *Dallas*, ſecretaire.
By command, *Robert Weſtfield*, ſecretary.

REFERENCES.

1. As to the twenty-ninth article, although Mr. Caraibs ſhall be ſent to their homes, and theſe be reſtrained from doing any injury to the inhabitants and Red Carabies without diſarming them.

II. Relative to the twenty-ſixth article, after the words *in any of the forts*, there ſhall be underſtood, except in caſes of an attack.

III. The ſhips from Europe make an exception to the thirty-fifth article.

Le chevalier de Forlong du Rumain.
Valentine Morris.

Par ordre, *Dallas*, ſecretaire.
By command, *Robert Weſtfield*, ſecretary.

GIBRALTAR, *February* 20.

AN extraordinary circumſtance happened here lately; a ſmall ſhip under Engliſh colours caſt her anchor here in the evening, cloſe to two brigs laden with proviſion for the garriſon; as it was a rough ſea-wind, and the evening came on apace, ſhe could not be eaſily got at for examination. In the night ſhe boarded the two brigs, and ran out to ſea with them; but two men who made their eſcape in a ſkiff, giving information of the matter, the Enterprize and Montreal, two frigates, were ordered out for a purſuit; unfortunately, however, they were too late, for ſhe had got ſafe off with her prizes, and the frigates were obliged to return without them.

MADRID, *April* 20. Our grand fleet is ſtill in the port of Cadiz, and although the preparations do not in the leaſt ſlacken, the deſtination of this fleet is not known, nor have they ſailing orders yet; but the continual run of couriers between this court and France makes it imagined that ſome important negociation is upon the carpet.

PARIS, *May* 7. The marquis de la Fayette is going back again to America, and will be accompanied by 1500 choſen men, all officers and ſubalterns, who, on their arrival, will be diſperſed in the different regiments of the United States in order to perfect them, with all poſſible ſpeed, in the military diſcipline.

DUBLIN, *April* 27. Yeſterday, purſuant to notice iſſued by the high ſheriffs of the city, a numerous body of the aggregate inhabitants aſſembled at the Tholſel, to take into conſideration the moſt effectual method of promoting the trade and manufactures of this country, Reſolved, That from and after the firſt of May next, they would not, directly or indirectly, uſe any of the goods or wares of Great-Britain, which can be manufactured in this kingdom. The reſolutions are ſimilar to thoſe entered into by the corporation of the quarter aſſembly.

A correſpondent deſires to inform the public, that government is become highly alarmed at the aſſociations generally formed throughout the kingdom, againſt the uſe of Britiſh manufactures; which alarm of government, our correſpondent thinks, an excellent ſign of ſucceſs.

TRENTON, *July* 28.

A number of villains (ſays a correſpondent) in the vicinity of Perſippeney, Morris-county, having for ſome days before been ſuſpected of being concerned in a conſpiracy to take or aſſaſſinate governor Livingſton, as ſoon as he ſhould return from the general aſſembly, a ſon of the governor having previouſly induced one of the perſons ſuſpected to believe that his excellency was looked for on the twenty-ſecond ult. cauſed a report to be propagated towards the evening of that day, that he was actually returned. As the young gentleman expected that the conſpirators would in conſequence of the report, attack the houſe that night, he had concerted proper meaſures for their reception. Accordingly, at about two o'clock the next morning the ruffians were diſcovered within fifty yards from the governor's houſe; but being fired upon by one of our patroles, they inſtantly took into the woods and fled. The perſon however, who was ſuſpected to be at the head of the gang, and who had for ſome time paſt taken up his reſidence in that neighbourhood to facilitate the conſpiracy, diſappearing the next morning, was purſued and taken. He is committed to gaol in Morris-Town, and has already made conſiderable diſcoveries. It is ſuppoſed that ſome, if not all of thoſe villains, are employed by a much greater villain than any of them, even the worſhipful David Matthews, Eſq; military mayor of the city of New-York; concerning whom one James Allen, lately apprehended for robbery, declared upon his examination, that "he was preſent when the ſaid mayor deſired Maſon to endeavour to burn governor Clinton's houſe in the courſe of the ſummer; that the mayor gave him a deſcription of its ſituation, and who lived in it; that Maſon replied, he ſhould have a little patience, and it ſhould be effected; that the mayor told Maſon Ward, Everet and Harding, four of his fellow robbers (that is, either Mr. Allen's or Mr. Mayor's, as the reader pleaſes) that it was a pity they could not lay ſome plot and bring that raſcal governor Livingſton; they replied, that they had planned matters ſo in that quarter, that they would have him in leſs than two months; and that they had proper connections in that quarter for the purpoſe."

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 5.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated June 26, 1779.

"We have late news from Europe, that all the northern powers are united to enſure our independence, and that the king of Pruſſia has entered into the confederacy as mediator between France and England. He will ſupport his arguments by 150,000 troops, that he can bring into the field, which I imagine will render them irreſiſtible. The operations in theſe ſeas begin to wear a promiſing aſpect. St. Vincent's is taken by a detachment of count d'Eſtaing's ſquadron; he has lately

five ships of the line from France, commanded by Monſ. de la Motte Piquet. A few days ago he ſailed on an expedition to Grenada, which I am confident by this time has apitulated.

" Admiral Byron, returning from a cruiſe, was much ſurprized to hear of the capture of St. Vincents, and ſailed from St. Lucia yeſterday morning with 2000 troops, in order to retake it; he is entirely ignorant of the expedition formed for the reduction of Grenada."

Auguſt 7. By a gentleman lately arrived from France, we are informed that a cartel for an exchange of priſoners was eſtabliſhed between Dr. Franklin, our miniſter at the court of France, and the Britiſh miniſtry; and that in conſequence a ſhip called the Millford arrived the fifth of April at Pambeuf in Nantes river, from Plymouth, with ninety-ſeven American ſubjects (who have been confined two years in England) and which ſhip was to receive an equal number of Britiſh. The exchange would continue during the war. There were 400 Americans remaining in England, and nearly an equal number of Engliſh in France. A liſt of the names of the releaſed Americans will be ſoon publiſhed, for the ſatisfaction of their friends. No cartel was eſtabliſhed between England and France.

The printers throughout the continent are deſired to publiſh this intelligence.

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Euſtatius, dated July 24. 1779.

" The ſucceſſes of the French fleet have been very rapid—You no doubt, before this reaches you, will have heard of the capitulation of St. Vincent's; ſince that, Grenada has fallen into the hands of the French.—This latter took place the 18th inſtant—the day ſucceeding, an engagement happened between the two fleets; the French conſiſting of 22 ſail of the line and 8 or 9 frigates, and the Britiſh of 20 ſail of the line and 3 or 4 frigates—the action was violent, and its continuance about 5 hours. The reſult makes it evident, that the French had much the advantage; for a few days after the action, I ſaw the whole of the Britiſh fleet paſs this iſland, in a ſcattered, ſhattered, diſorderly condition; they have got into St. Kitts. On Thurſday laſt the French fleet hove in ſight at St Kitts, and ſailed within gun-ſhot of the road of Baſſe-Terre, where Byron lay ſecure, under cover of the fortification, in order of battle. The French admiral on paſſing hoiſted a flag of defiance, and it is certain he was diſpoſed to draw Byron to another engagement, which he ſhamefully declined. D'Eſtaing, after ſailing by St. Kitts, no doubt with much triumph, ſtood to the weſtward and ſouthward, after which he hauled cloſe to the wind, and it is generally conjectured he is deſtined for Antigua, where they will make little or no reſiſtance; and in fact I do not conceive what will prevent the greater number of the Britiſh iſlands falling into the hands of the French, they at preſent having the *domain* of the ſeas in this quarter, and troops ſufficient to garriſon the iſlands which they may take."

The following is the Britiſh account of the above-mentioned engagement between the two fleets, taken from a St. Kitts paper, in which they ſeem to acknowledge the receipt of a ſevere drubbing.

" With great truth we can aſſure our readers, that the glory of the Britiſh flag is ſo far from being tarniſhed by the late unfortunate event, that it riſes ſuperior to all the calumny of the ſofterers of rebellion.

" The editor, anxious for the glory and proſperity of his country, has endeavoured to inveſtigate the truth wherever he could find her, and though his attempts will prove far ſhort of his wiſhes, yet he hopes the intelligence he has been able to collect, may prove in ſome meaſure ſatisfactory, and ſhield each worthy character from the illiberal aſperſions ſo liberally beſtowed.

" The principal cauſe of the diſaſter which has befallen our fleet, was owing to the want of true information. When admiral Byron heard of the capture of St. Vincent's, he embarked 2500 troops, with intent to retake it, but a ſchooner arrived in the fleet with information, that Grenada was inveſted by count d'Eſtaing with 3000 land forces, and eight ſail of the line; upon this the admiral changed his plan of operation, and was intent on ſuccouring the place beſieged, and hugged himſelf with the thoughts of making an eaſy capture of the eight ſail of the line. While he was preparing to purſue his plan, an expreſs arrived from lord M'Cartney, informing him of the invaſion with 14 ſail of the line, but that he would hold out the place for eight or ten days. This deluſive information buoyed up the ſpirits of the fleet, who ſailed to their deſtination as to certain victory, and had the place not capitulated as ſoon as it did, d'Eſtaing would not have boaſted of his conqueſt.

" When the Britiſh fleet arrived at Grenada, it conſiſted of 20 ſail of the line, and the Ariadne, three of which the admiral was obliged to leave as a guard to his convoy, and kept the Ariadne to repeat ſignals. With 17 ſail of the line the admiral determined to attack, and the enemy weighed to receive him; but how great muſt have been his ſurprize, when inſtead of 14, he found 26 capital ſhips, and eight heavy frigates, from 40 to 50 guns.

" Notwithſtanding the great diſparity of force in the two fleets, the Britiſh admiral, far from being intimidated, though the odds were two to one, made the ſignal for a general chace, and immediately after the ſignal for a cloſe engagement, and found it neceſſary to call in to his aſſiſtance the ſhips he left to guard the convoy, the preſervation of which engroſſed a great part of his attention; the admiral ſingled out the Languedoc for himſelf, for which purpoſe, he gave orders to be laid cloſe along ſide the French admiral; but here he was diſappointed, for admiral Barrington in the Prince of Wales, ranged up with the Languedoc, and forced her to retire twice, each time raking her fore and aft with his whole artillery; here admiral Barrington ſeemed to ſwim in liquid fire, and though unſupported by his diviſion, the Languedoc is left as bare of ornaments as Mount Miſery.

" In their deſperate attack, the much loved Barrington received a wound in one of his arms, (we are not ſagacious enough to know whether it was in the fore or hind arm) but are ſorry to inform the public, that yeſterday the wound was very uneaſy to him.

" Admiral Byron, who was obliged to keep a ſtrict watch on his convoy, which was a great clog to his operations, lay for three quarters of an hour expoſed to a heavy cannonade from three eighty gun ſhips, and tho' the Sterling Caſtle, who laid aſtern, and another ahead, whoſe commanders did their duty as gallant gentlemen, yet they received little or no injury, as the fire of that part of the French line was wholly directed to the admiral, notwithſtanding his damage is but trifling, having but three men killed and two wounded; one of the lower deck guns under the admiral's cabbin was ſplit by a 42 pounder, and another diſmounted; ſeveral 42 pounder balls are ſticking in her ſides, and one of which paſſed over the ſtarboard gunwale, carried away part of the gangway, ſtruck a boom, which it cut half way through, took off a man's head as he ſtood upon the fore grating, part of whoſe ſkull hit another man with ſuch violence on the pole of the neck, that it has rendered him ſenſeleſs almoſt ſince, the ball making a lodgement in the larboard gunwale, nearly over the firſt gun on the main deck, where it is likely to remain.

" The Prince of Wales, Grafton, Cornwall, Lyon, Monmouth, Elizabeth, Boyne, Sultan, and Magnificent, ſuffered conſiderably, ſeveral others received ſome damage, but there were ſeven or eight that never came into the action, though their ſignals were repeated ſeven times by the Ariadne. On this a court-martial will determine. We cannot undertake poſitively to aſſert the number killed and wounded in the different ſhips, but the loſs is eſtimated at 300 killed, and about as many wounded. Lieutenant Hutchings, of the Grafton, formerly commander of the London Merchant, of Nevis, was killed, and the third lieutenant of the ſame ſhip is dangerouſly wounded. This action, upon the whole, may be conſidered in the following point of view: The admiral was deceived as to the ſtrength of the enemy—he had a convoy which he muſt protect—he never could bring the enemy to a cloſe fight, as they edged from him as he bore down—ſeven of his captains diſobeyed his ſignals—ſo that ten or eleven veſſels only, fought 34 ſail of the enemy, whom they beat out of line—that they are determined to ſeek the foe as ſoon as they are repaired, and that they are reſolved to repair their reputation at their next meeting."

In the paper from which the above is copied, there is an addreſs to the inhabitants of St. Kitts, urging the wealthy to open their houſes to the wounded officers and men, and to exert every nerve to recruit men for the ſhips.

Captain Waters, lately arrived from St. Euſtatius, informs, that he ſaw the Britiſh fleet, after the engagement, retiring to St. Kitts, and that five of their capital ſhips were diſmaſted, and otherwiſe much damaged, one of them prodigiouſly wrecked.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, July 28. 1779.

RESOLVED, That the following be entered as the reſolve of this houſe, viz.

RESOLVED, That for the future this houſe will not take into conſideration any petition from the inhabitants of any county or pariſh, relative to the impoſing any kind of taxes, or erecting any public buildings, or other matter, any way reſpecting the general intereſt of ſuch county or pariſh, or particular intereſt of any part thereof, unleſs it ſhall be made appear, that two months at leaſt before the offering ſuch petition to any perſon to be ſubſcribed, advertiſements were ſet up at all the churches, chapels, and court-houſe, of the ſaid county, notifying the intention of offering ſuch petition to be ſubſcribed, in order to be preferred to this houſe, and that the ſame be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette.

By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

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Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold, at the OLD *Printing-office in Charles-Street, Annapolis (price* TWELVE DOLLARS *a Dozen, or* TEN SHILLINGS *for a ſingle one)*

THE

MARYLAND ALMANACK

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

CONTAINING,

Beſides the uſual aſtronomical calculations, which are made for the Meridian of ANNAPOLIS, Days for holding the ſeveral courts in this ſtate, as ſettled by late acts of aſſembly; a table ſhewing the value of any number of dollars; tables of intereſt in pounds and dollars, &c. &c. together with ſeveral inſtructive and entertaining pieces in proſe and verſe.

1

STOLE from the ſubſcriber, at Town-Point, Dorcheſter county, about the 25th day of July,

A PEWTER WORM belonging to a brandy ſtill, that holds about ſeventy gallons; the worm is large for the ſize of the ſtill, it has ſtays or croſs bars from the top to the bottom, it has been mended in ſome places, and ſome of the croſs bars are broke now: it is ſuppoſed that it is carried off by ſome veſſel for ſale. Whoever doth give any intelligence of ſaid worm, ſo that the owner may get it again, ſhall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, and two hundred if the thief is apprehended and brought to juſtice, paid by

JOHN [illegible] VILLOIN STEWART.

TAKEN up, as the law directs, in the plantation of Eleanor Carroll, living in Montgomery county, a dapple gray MARE, about three or four years old, having no perceivable brand, between thirteen and fourteen hands high. The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges.

Daniel Carroll

1

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the 25th day of this inſtant, Auguſt, at the ſubſcriber's ſtore in Annapolis, for ready continental or Maryland ſtate money, or continental or Maryland ſtate loan-offices certificates,

A PARCEL of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of chairs, tables, feather-beds and bedſteads, carpets, pictures neatly framed and glazed, an eight-day clock, ſome china, and kitchen furniture, &c. Alſo negro women with their children, and a negro boy. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock and continue till all are ſold.

t. s. 2 JAMES DICK.

Auguſt 1, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the inhabitants of Cæcil county intend to petition to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs an act for the laying out a ſtraight road from the bridge at the Head of Elk, unto the end of the ſtraight road laid out ſome years ſince by the commiſſioners of Newcaſtle county at the boundary line, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

2 wt

July 26, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of ſix *fieri facias* iſſued from the general court, amounting in the whole to twenty eight hundred and thirty-ſix pounds, ten ſhillings, ſterling money, debt and damages, and alſo thirty-two pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and eight pence halfpenny, current money, there will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on Tueſday the 31ſt day of Auguſt next, to the higheſt bidder, for ready caſh, at the late dwelling plantation of James Chalmers, late of Kent county, one thouſand acres of land, all adjoining the dwelling plantation, except one piece, which James Chalmers purchaſed of Henry Philips, which is near the other, all the ſaid land the property of the aforeſaid James Chalmers, and ſold to ſatisfy unto Thomas Gaſſaway and Benjamin Harwood, ſucceſſors of John Clapham and William Eddis, their ſeveral debts, damages, and coſts, agreeable to the judgments obtained by the aforeſaid Thomas Gaſſaway and Benjamin Harwood againſt the aforeſaid James Chalmers, before the judges of the general court, held at Talbot county court-houſe on the ſecond Tueſday of April laſt.

w3 3 KINVIN WROTH,
Sub-ſheriff of Kent county.

Annapolis, July 22, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit to do buſineſs in the committee-room, every day, from half paſt two till four in the afternoon, during the preſent ſeſſion of the general aſſembly.

Signed by order of the committee,

4 ARCHIBALD GOLDER, clerk.

CAME to the plantation of RICHARD BENNETT HALL, in Prince-George's county, ſome time in May, a BAY MARE, branded S C. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

w3 4

Annapolis, July 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 7th inſtant,

A LARGE bright bay GELDING, about 14½ hands high, branded on the near buttock E G. There are ſome ſaddle marks, he has two white feet, is ſhod all round, trots very hard, and has a ſwitch tail. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him, or ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive, if taken within this ſtate, fifty dollars, and if out of the ſtate, one hundred dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

5 JOSEPH SELBY.

IN obedience to HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S ORDERS, this day iſſued me, I do hereby, in the moſt explicit and poſitive terms, enjoin and require all perſons whatſoever, under the denomination of PRISONERS OF WAR (who have either directly violated their paroles, by abſenting themſelves from within the enemy's lines, or who have neglected to return to their captivity, agreeable to the tenor of their paroles, and my former ſummons having rendered no ſufficient reaſon for ſuch delay) to repair inſtantly to the city of New-York, and there deliver themſelves up to the commiſſary-general of priſoners for the Britiſh army.—And I am further directed to inform them, that at the expiration of FORTY DAYS from the date hereof (in caſe of refuſal) the moſt effectual meaſures will be taken to enforce a compliance therewith, and if they are not to be found, their names and places of abode will be publiſhed in all the papers, as men who are inſenſible of the obligations of honour, or the ſufferings of their ASSOCIATES in captivity, which their miſconduct tends greatly to encreaſe.

Given at my office, at the head quarters of the army, this twelfth day of July, 1779.

2 JOHN BEATTY,
Commiſſary-general of priſoners.

The printers in the different ſtates are requeſted to give the above an early publication.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty to inform all perſons indebted to the eſtate of his mother, the late Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, that unleſs they ſpeedily ſettle and pay off their reſpective accounts, compulſory meaſures will be taken in every inſtance; and in a particular manner he requeſts thoſe ſheriffs under the late government, who are indebted, to pay the ſeveral ſums with which they ſtand chargeable, or their office bonds will be put in ſuit.—All perſons having claims on ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known to

F. GREEN, adm.

4

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*.